FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LAMI DOZO REPORTEDLY WANTS TWO MINISTERS OUT

PY041537 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpt] It was reported yesterday in official sources that Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, commander in chief of the air force, had asked President Reynaldo Bignone for the resignation of Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran and Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Artaza.

According to the report, Lami Dozo rejected the dialogue Villaveiran held with leaders of the Argentine Labor Conferdation-Brasil [CGT-Brasil] and expressed his displeasure over the manner in which Navajas Artaza was handling the issue concerning the social work law.

Sources close to the above two ministries said they knew nothing about the report.

Report of Request Denied

PY041658 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1618 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM) -- Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz today regarded as inaccurate a report on an alleged request made by the air force commander in chief to President Reynaldo Bignone to ask the labor and social action ministers to resign.

The presidential spokesman thus denied a report published in this morning's newspapers.

UCR OUTLINES POSITION ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY041828 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (NA) -- The Radical Civic Union (UCR) today stated that those responsible for the present Argentine socioeconomic situation will have to assume their respective responsibilities and that the next constitutional government will revise all those contracts on exploitation of energy resources awarded during the military process.

In a five-page document drafted on the basis of proposals submitted during its recent plenum, the UCR makes a detailed analysis of the Argentine socioeconomic situation and recalls that in 1976 it had already given a warning about "the serious consequences the policy adopted by the military government would have for the Argentine economy."

It adds that the diagnosis made by Jose Dagnino Pastore in his first message as economy minister "is just an approximate description of the reality stemming from 6 years of unfortunate mismanagement."

"It will then be necessary to bring the appropriate charges against those responsible for so many errors, so much destruction and for many irregular cases bordering on corruption," the UCR adds.

The UCR then proposes a "a clear income policy which would give relief to unemployed sectors through unemployment subsidies and increases of salaries and benefits to workers and pensioners."

It adds that "this is necessary not only to promote social justice but it is also indispensable for economic reactivation."

It states that the economic reactivation policy must "restore a general balance in the economy as soon as possible so that the groundwork may be laid for a self-supporting development."

"The reshaping of the Argentine democracy requires an urgent takeoff of our industrial development, increased effectiveness in the agricultural sector, the elimination of unnecessary middlemen, the eradication of speculation and integration of the domestic market," the document says.

The UCR adds that "the complex system of economic aggression developed by the regime in the past 6 years has also affected the provinces," because "with weak, often knee-bending governments, the Argentine provinces have been exploited, neglected and their claims have gone unheeded."

"Economic federalism, which is a basic principle of our Constitution, has been ignored to benefit foreign exports and the prevailing financial-economic system," the UCR says.

In this regard, the UCR states that from the government it will focus its action on strengthening provincial economies, "an indispensable goal to achieve national unity" and on promoting "the recovery of the productive apparatus and an income distribution system which would protect all sectors."

The UCR then asserts "its invariable position" in favor of government-owned enterprises related to the energy sector and states that concessions, exploitation or risk contracts "concluded during the de facto government will be revised by the first constitutional government to determine whether the national property has been undermined."

The UCR also expresses the need to preserve and to improve insurance procedures and to fully reinforce Law No 16.793 which made the insurance of government assets at the national savings and insurance fund mandatory.

Finally, the UCR proposes that the studies to conclude the construction of the Parana Medio hydroelectric project be continued. The UCR considers this project, which is virtually at a standstill, "as a major factor in the country's energy development."

ATTEMPT TO TAKE OVER POLICE STATION FAILS

PY041416 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1352 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (NA) -- Military spokesmen today revealed that the incident which took place today near a military unit was caused by "four individuals who tried to take over a police station" on Constituyentes and General Paz Avenues. Upon being repelled, the spokesmen said, the four individuals escaped and entered the military area.

During their flight, the four individuals went into a drive-in movie trying to escape the police but two of them were apparently captured.

According to unofficial reports one of the prisoners is being held at the recreational center of the Army General Staff while the other one is being held at the building of the 10th Logistics Batallion, where he still was this morning.

I Army Corps Reports

PY050132 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0058 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (TELAM) -- The I Army Corps headquartered in Palermo released the following communique tonight:

"In relation to an event reported today (4 August 1982) on an incident which took place in the vicinity of the 101st Arsenal Battalion, Villa Martelli, Buenos Aires Province, the I Army Corps explains: At approximately 0130 today (4 August) when personnel of a guard post of this unit verified the presence of unidentified persons in the vicinity of the boundary of the garrison they decided to fire warning shots.

"Police personnel later made a reconnaisance of the area, but did not find anything."

DELEGATION TO BETANCUR'S INAUGURATION LEAVES

PY041823 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Jaime Lucas Lennon and Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, this morning left for Bogota to attend the inauguration of Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCLOSES EXPORT MEASURES

PY031519 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1213 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (NA) -- Argentine Economy Minister Jose Dagnino Pastore has announced a program aimed at stimulating exports. Among other measures this program provides that foreign currency received for exports that surpass the records of the last 4 years can be sold through the financial market.

During a press conference, at which Central Bank President Domingo Cavallo and the members of the economic team also participated, Dagnino announced five "exceptional" measures aimed at stimulating exports, especially industrial exports.

The exporters will be able to sell their currency on the financial market, which would mean an 80-percent profit over the commercial market, but only "when their exports surpass the record figures of the last 4 years," Dagnino explained.

The finance minister also indicated that the exporters will be able to carry out operations with a kind of fixed exchange rate for the U.S. dollar that will be set by supply and demand.

Yet another incentive for exports is that freight costs will be paid in currency purchased on the commercial market.

The fourth measure is the establishment of a futures market for exporters and importers. Those who offer their foreign currency to the Central Bank will be guaranteed a given exchange rate for the U.S. dollar for period of 1 to 5 years without the risks of overvaluation of the Argentine currency. The last measure is aimed at encouraging the imports of machinery. The purchase of capital goods abroad will be payable in 5 years.

However the benefits for extraordinary exports will apply only to enterprises that will follow the price agreement and will guarantee a domestic supply of the goods to be exported.

Dagnino Pastore explained that the objective of these measures is "to stimulate productive sectors that have unused capacity or can rapidly increase their output."

After outlining the general guidelines of the "exceptional" measures, the minister indicated that the questions of the journalists should be strictly limited to the subject at hand.

However, Dagnino Pastore's "invitation" was interpreted by the newsmen as a restriction on their professional activities and they departed en masse. The only ones left were a few journalists not accredited to the Economy Ministry and their photographers and camera men.

TRADE MISSION TO VISIT PRC, INDIA, INDONESIA

PY041849 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The executive branch has authorized Felix Pena, under secretary for international economic relations, to visit the PRC at the invitation of the PRC Government to exchange views on economic and political issues of common interest.

The same decree also authorizes Pena and his entourage to visit New Delhi, India; and Jakarta, Indonesia. The preamble of the decree points out that our country is interested in strengthening our ties with the PRC and with other Asian countries, especially with India and Indonesia.

The decree notes that these countries have emphasized their interest in intensifying their relations with Argentina by sending special missions. It also notes that the PRC has expressed its interest in furthering cooperation with Argentina by sending several missions led by high-ranking officials, who representing foreign relations, industry and trade sectors visited the country last year.

The decree adds that during the visit issues related to the positions adopted by both countries at various international forums, especially those concerning the North-South and South-South talks, will be discussed with PRC officials to seek greater understanding concerning consultations and mutual support.

Pena will be accompanied by the director general of foreign policy, the director general of bilateral economic relations and by secretary (Eduardo Alberto Zalu). The mission will leave on Friday and the tour is estimated to take 17 days.

LA NACION EDITORIAL CALLS FOR END TO IMPUNITY

PY042121 Buenos Aires LA NATION in Spanish 1 Aug 82 p 10

[Editorial: "The Eradication of Impunity"]

[Text] A few days ago a journalist was attacked in Resistencia, Chaco Province, for having written an article about the sale of staples sent to the soldiers in the Malvinas. This report, carried by a news agency, pointed out that the aggressor acted with absolute impunity in downtown Resistencia and the belated arrival of a police car.

This event is no mere acecdote because similar episodes are well known. If a report written by a journalist is false, there are proper legal channels to punish the writer and this punishment cannot be left in the hands of private citizens or groups that make decisions on their own behalf or on that of their masters.

Another event of this kind that our readers are bound to recall is the severe punishment of THE GUARDIAN's correspondent in downtown Buenos Aires. Shortly before a demonstration held at Plaza de Mayo, Argentine journalists and photographers were also beaten up and prevented from carrying out their missions.

It is high time for this impunity to be eradicated. According to what the commander in chief of the army repeatedly said, this is the last stage of the military government and this stage should lead us to the reinstatement of the rule of the wise provisions of our Constitution. Should this be the case, one of the basic objectives of the government should be to make all power mechanisms subordinate to their appropriate leaders so that the indiscriminate and arbitrary use of force can be eradicated from Argentina once and for all. During the seventies and especially between 1973 and 1976 the process of institutional decay became more acute. Terrorist groups and "special organizations" were a dime a dozen and much Argentine blood was shed throughout the nation.

The reaction to the undeniable power vacuum had led the armed forces to take power and to eliminate the subversion and even though the methodology employed was not always conventional, most citizens understood that the savage attacks systematically carried out by the guerrillas unfortunately prompted unconventional reactions.

Six long years have now gone by and now that terrorism has been defeated for some time no security organization and no special service of any of the armed forces branches should be allowed to work "on its own" if we want institutions to act freely. Power must be concentrated in the hands of the state and no one, except the courts, should be able to decide the punishment to be applied to an alleged violator of the law, irrespective of the crime he is being charged with.

This final stage of the military government should decisively contribute to the strengthening of the institutionalization of the nation. Impunity must be eradicated once and for all. Unless this is made a priority objective of the armed forces, the civilian government that may arise from the coming elections will be faced with chaos.

The armed forces must proudly uphold the legacy of San Martin, be broadminded enough to overcome temporary frictions and be a decisive factor in the firming up of national unity.

Without the absolute rule of our Constitution, the institutionalization of the nation would be a mere wish or a vague exercise in rhetorics.

Equality before the law is an indispensable condition for civilized coexistence. Only by concentrating power in state institutions will we then be able to say that the responsibility for the actions of each institution will eliminate the impunity which is incompatible with the nation's existence as a republic.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SEA OUTLET, VILDOSO TRIP

PY041441 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Agustin Saavedra Weisse yesterday said that until Chile provides us with a basis for negotiations capable of resolving Bolivia's maritime problem without territorial compensations and without detriment to the nation's resources, relations will remain broken.

He said: I believe that as the world approaches the end of the 20th century it should be possible to find solutions to problems that go back to the 19th century.

Bolivia lost its sea outlet in an unfair war against Chile in 1879. Since then the nation has been trying to repair the damage caused through fruitless negotiations and proposals.

These negotiations and proposals were discussed by Minister Saavedra in the course of a press conference with the journalists. He indicated that since the return to the sea is one of the main objectives of all Bolivian people, all theses, ideas and information must be analyzed through congress and in consultation with the people.

He explained that these consultations must be aimed at laying down the main guidelines of the nation's foreign policy in connections with this sacred issue for the Bolivian people. Anything else would be going back to obsolete theories and personalistic positions, something which I, at least, am not prepared to do, Saavedra said.

He also said that Chile must submit feasible formulas for a solution and review the proposals which it had once submitted to Bolivia, proposals which had turned out to be unfeasible.

Foreign Minister Agustin Saavedra also said that President Vildoso Calderon's trip to Colombia will guarantee the democratization of the nation. During an informal talk with the press he said that during his stay in Colombia the president will closely examine constitutional mechanisms, will contact democratically elected presidents and will reaffirm his government's will to reinstate the public and institutional branches of the Bolivian state.

President Vildoso will travel to Colombia in order to attend the presidential inauguration of Belisario Betancur, scheduled to take place Saturday.

The foreign minister indicated that President Vildoso's trip is in response to an invitation issued by the Colombian Government and that pressures or demonstrations aimed at keeping the president in Bolivia and not allowing him to cross the border, are out of place.

Saavedra Weisse added that Vildoso's visit to the Colombian capital will strengthen Bolivia's democratization process and explained that Betancur's inauguration will be a source of knowledge useful for Bolivia's institutional recovery.

The foreign minister said that trips abroad involve a number of unforeseeable factors, including the risk to the traveller's life. He pointed out, however, that Bolivia's ambassador in Bogota, Moises Fuentes Ibanez, has reported that this occasion will provide an excellent chance to hold a frank and open dialogue with other statesmen that will attend the ceremonies.

GOVERNMENT RECONVENES ELECTORAL COURTS 4 AUG

PY050144 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2234 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The president of the Bolivian Government today ordered that the national electoral court be reconvened. The court will oversee the general elections that have been called for April 1983.

In a letter addressed to the interior minister, Gen Guido Vildoso has instructed him to ask the political parties to name their delegates for the National Electoral Court and for the departmental electoral courts.

The government of the armed forces has called general elections for April and it has promised to hand over the government to the winner on 6 August 1983.

But, political, business and labor sectors have been applying pressure for an acceleration of the return to a state of law in order to seek solutions to the worst economic crisis that Bolivia has ever experienced.

BUS STRIKE PROMPTS GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PY041445 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The armed forces government has warned bus owners to discontinue negative attitudes that are being repudiated by the people and urged them to help maintain a peaceful atmosphere conducive to finding solutions to current problems. This call was made tonight through a communique of the Transport and Communications Ministry. Herewith the text of the communique:

The Transport and Communications Ministry wishes to report that the problem created by the bus owners remains unsolved in view of the fact that neither the bus owners nor the car dealers have reached an understanding capable of providing foundation for a satisfactory agreement.

The government officials assigned to paving the way for a sincere and frank dialogue that could lead to true solutions which would not economically harm the people, have exhausted every possible channel in the belief that a favorable and equitable solution in keeping with the interests of the people and the nation could be found.

The representatives of the car dealerships should show some willingness to find fair and realistic solutions to the disagreements between them and the bus owners.

Meanwhile, the bus owners, instead of finding a way of reaching an understanding, are applying pressure in order to force the acceptance of their proposals, among which is the increase of bus fares in keeping with the floating exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, despite the explanations that they have been given and the risks involved in this kind of arrangement.

Thus, keeping in mind the economic well-being of the people, it has been decided to reject this proposal while leaving the possibility of further discussions open so that negotiations can continue and equitable and lasting solutions can be found.

At the same time, making use of its legal powers to guarantee social peace and lay the foundations for the democratic institutionalization of the nation, the government warns that it will not yield to pressures and favor a single sector to the detriment of the people as a whole.

Therefore the bus owners should discontinue negative attitudes repudiated by the people and are urged to help create a peaceful atmosphere conducive to finding solutions to problems.

In view of the strike ordered by the National Confederation of Bus Drivers, public transportation will be provided by vehicles of the armed forces and public institutions free of charge, according to another communique issued by the Transport Ministry last night.

Because of the public transportation strike the Labor Ministry and Labor Development Ministry have ordered the implementation of continuous working hours, doing away with the usual lengthy lunch break, for both public and private enterprises.

FIGUEIREDO TO ATTEND UN PLENARY MEETING 27 AUG

PY050338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Aug (AFP) -- Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will travel to New York to participate in the opening session of the next UN General Assembly meeting, it was reported here today. The source added that President Figueiredo will participate in the plenary meeting which will be held on Monday, 27 August.

PAPER ON U.S. 'OBSESSIONS' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PY041231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jul 82 p 10

[Editorial: "U.S. Obsessions"]

[Text] Behind the smokescreens of a more formidable war somewhere else, Central America continues to smolder -- and there are always those stoking the fire. For instance, to justify the delivery of a few more millions of dollars to El Salvador by Washington as military assistance, Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders reports, with some candor, that the Salvadoran Government has made "imperfect but real progress" in its human rights and land reform policies.

Were the progress a little less imperfect, it still would not justify the interventionist policy that the United States has adopted in Central America, one that badly disguises the absence of an American policy worthy of this name on the part of the Reagan government. Worried about Nicaragua much more than about El Salvador, the planners of this strategy are now enhancing the military potential of Honduras. With this type of strategy, soon it will be necessary to do the same thing with Costa Rica; and then to continue the same maneuver on and on.

The notion of American affairs is thus lost. That terrible shortsightedness may have been the cause of the Falklands war, because of the unlimited indulgence extended to the team of General Galtieri. That type of assistance coming from the top created the Somozas -- and transformed Nicaragua into what it is today. Is the United States then incapable of learning from its own mistakes, even when the consequences fall on its most immediate area of influence?

Despite slight oscillations, the Reagan administration has stood firm until now on its posture of looking at the regional reality simply as an aspect of a worldwide power and security policy. That error is perhaps ingrained in Washington. For lack of interest or perception, for decades now American questions -- like relations with all the countries which do not belong to the first world -- have been distorted by an anticommunist view. Given the undeniable reality of international geopolitics, it would be possible to admit that this view is present in U.S. foreign policy as a backdrop, as a general orientation, as an idiosyncrasy equivalent to what the Kremlin's anti-Americanism must be. Unfortunately, it is not so. Now that "professional distortion" of the U.S. strategists is allowed in the day-to-day affairs of the Washington's diplomacy; a distortion that has transformed the very substance of that diplomacy.

The minimum that can be said is that this kind of obsession reveals itself doubly incompetent: It does not resolve today's problems, and it fuels tomorrow's problems. The tactics of the ferocious anticommunist dictatorships -- justifying everything they do because they are anticommunist -- have already been experienced in this continent. Argentina is now paying the bitter price of that error. How many other countries of the continent will have to share the same fate before Washington can adopt a more sophisticated approach to the problems of the continent?

SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTEDLY REDUCED

PY040320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 3 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported today that the salaries of employees of 38 small and large Chilean state companies have been reduced between 6 and 23.5 percent, in accordance with an austerity plan ordered by the government.

Some managers who have been earning the equivalent of $6,300 monthly will now earn an income equivalent to $4,800 (22,500 pesos), an official source stated.

For those with low and intermediate salaries, the reduction was less.

The salary reduction in the state productive apparatus was announced here 2 months ago, in parallel to an increase in taxes, when the economic recession which is adversely affecting the country provoked a huge deficit in the fiscal budget this year.

The salary reduction, except for the lower levels, also affected the ministries and sectors of public administration, and the same policy was adopted in private organizations as a method to prevent layoffs, in compliance with recommendations made by the financial authorities.

Nevertheless, unemployment in Santiago reached 21 percent (284,000 persons) last month, and a slightly higher percentage in the provinces.

According to government statistics, a year ago, 9 percent of the active population in the Chilean capital were laid off.

SECURITY AGENTS FIRE ON SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE

PY042318 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0019 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Press communique:

Yesterday, 2 August at 2020, the time when Adm Jose T. Merino Castro, commander in chief of the navy and member of the honorable government junta, was going home via Costanera Avenue, after crossing Arzobispo bridge, a gray Honda Accord with three people inside came along side the official convoy and positioned itself in a suspicious manner near one of Admiral Merino's escort vehicles.

The last escort vehicle blew its siren, flashed its red lights and gave hand signals for the Honda to get out of the way. Since the Honda did not obey these signals the last security vehicle tried to cut between the Honda and the second security vehicle. The driver of the Honda Accord avoided this maneuver speeding up and passing the vehicle which was trying to cut in and then continued to position itself next to the lead security vehicle which was next to the admiral.

Under these circumstances, the suspicious vehicle was fired at, seriously wounding Reimundo Molina Villaseca, 23 years of age; lightly wounding Felipe Castro Hamilton Toowey, 22 years of age; Francisco Vidal Hamilton Toowey, also 22 years of age, was not hurt.

The escort reacted in this way to comply with its primary duty of preventing an attack on an official.

The driver of the Honda showed an aggressive attitude by avoiding the escort vehicle which was trying to cut in and by moving in a provocative manner to a position which endangered the admiral's security.

Santiago, 3 August 1982.

THREE NEW MINISTERS SWORN IN BY BELAUNDE

PY042049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Aug (AFP) -- Three new Peruvian ministers were sworn in this afternoon by President Fernando Belaunde in a brief ceremony held at Government Palace.

Economist Fernando Montero Aramburu was sworn in as energy and mines minister. He replaces Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, who resigned from his post to return to private life after 2 years as head of the Energy and Mines Ministry. Lawyer Gonzalo de la Puente y Lavalle was shown in as minister of industry, tourism and integration, and lawyer Armando Buendia Guitierrez was sworn in as justice minister.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH COLOMBO

PY042332 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 Aug (AFP) -- After a lengthy meeting with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that Italy and Peru have agreed on the form to patch up European-Latin American relations which have been frayed by the Anglo-Argentine war over the Malvinas. They also exchanged opinions on ways to find a solution to the Middle East crisis, made an assessment of the world economic recession and set the groundwork for the signing of future bilateral agreements on technical and cultural cooperation.

The Peruvian foreign minister stated that he briefed the Italian foreign minister on his government's position regarding the manner in which to find a solution to the Malvinas conflict, and that Peru supports without reservation the Argentine demand. He explained that the Peruvian Government supports the Mexican proposal to include the Malvinas issue in the agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly so that it will be discussed within the framework of its resolutions on decolonization, thus seeking a mechanism to avoid an excessive delay in negotiations. Arias Stella said that Italy also favors a peaceful solution to the conflict through negotiations.

Regarding the Middle East, he said that Italy and Peru agreed on the need to avoid the extension of the war, to guarantee firm borders to Israel and to safeguard the rights of the Palestinians, in compliance with UN resolutions.

Arias Stella also said that Colombo gave him a broad explanation of the economic recession in Europe and the measures that have been adopted there to face the crisis. In conclusion, he stated, those measures are already yielding their first fruits, and we expect a recovery by next year, a fact which will have favorable repercussions on Latin America.

Arias Stella also said that he briefed the Italian foreign minister on the Peruvian ideas to reform the inter-American system in the light of the Malvinas experience, and expressed satisfaction over the Italian desires to strengthen ties between Europe and Latin America.

Regarding talks on bilateral matters, experts from the two delegations discussed technical and cultural cooperation prospects in a very friendly atmosphere. Although no agreement was concluded, it was said that Italy offered to cooperate in economic development projects and to grant scholarships for training Peruvian diplomatic personnel.

JOINT STAFF CHIEF ADMIRAL LABORDE'S MESSAGE

PY050315 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text of message by Rear Adm Jorge Laborde, chief of the Joint Staff -- live or recorded]

[Text] On implementing the political timetable for the democratic institutionalization of the country, in compliance with the unchangeable doctrine of the government and of the armed forces established and reaffirmed since 1973 to this date, political parties have begun their activities within a gradually progressive program which will facilitate their development.

From the very beginning, when the old party leaders were called, and when the political plan was made public, they agreed on the need to maintain a climate of political peace and of general cooperation during the period of transition to the effect of guaranteeing a constructive dialogue and a continuous development toward democracy.

Nevertheless, protected by the existing guarantees, members of political movements and press organizations have publicly begun to act in demogogic and tendentious ways regarding the civilian-military process, and have emphatically promoted with subjective arguments an unconducive antagonism as a consequence of the results of the 1980 plebiscite, thus endangering the needed atmosphere of political and social peace.

In view of this situation, on 19 March 1982, the Comaspo [as heard] [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission], on behalf of the government and the armed forces, summoned political leaders of the active groups or parties to warn them that such demagogical political behavior and verbal attacks aimed at getting the people's attention must be stopped. These leaders stated on that occasion that the transition must be gradual, and that the current democratic institutionalization process cannot lead to an excessively liberal and pluralist demagogical political program as that which existed before 1973, because its proven weakness and ineffectiveness had led to a moral, social, political, economic and institutional crisis in the country.

The government and the armed forces want to avoid the progressive deterioration of social peace which is threatening the normal development of the political timetable which the armed forces and the government have promised to fulfill, as they repeatedly and publicly state.

To achieve this, those who aspire to the leadership of political parties must understand that the management of the process and of that period of transition is the exclusive responsibility of the civilian-military government; that no responsibility has been delegated and that no one has been called to conduct a coalition government; that in political matters, they have been called to a dialogue with the objective of preparing the law of political parties to lay the groundwork for the future reorganization of these parties, seeking a legal basis for a function which will reflect the thinking of their party members; and that the government reaffirms its decision to channel all efforts toward a solution to all the problems which are affecting the country. This is not limited only to the political sector, because although the political aspect has great importance, there are other fields which also demand as much or more attention.

All problems will be solved with the participation of the interested sectors. This participation will be carried out through dialogue and not through public discussions; through good reasoning and not through verbal attacks.

In conclusion, it was also said on that occasion that the government and the armed forces feel that in order to maintain the social peace and tranquility that have been achieved, a substantial change in current methods to attract the people's attention by the different political sectors is necessary. Continuous attacks on the process and persistent questioning of the armed forces will necessarily give rise to government measures which could lead to a procrastination of the development of the institutionalization program which has been established and which we promised to and will fulfill.

Since 19 March 1982 to this date, the government and the armed forces have been faithfully fulfilling the different stages of the established program, and have approved the fundamental law No 2 on political parties and its specific rules, calling for elections on 28 November 1982.

As a complement to this law, the decree which fully regulates the right to hold meetings was issued on 30 July 1982, to facilitate activities before the elections.

Nevertheless, some politicians were reluctant to cooperate with the clear and open government action, ignoring the call for prudence and harmony. Moreover, during the past few months, as a consequence of the initial electoral campaigns, they have disseminated through public declarations or through press articles, slanderous accusations and insults against the civilian-military process and against the armed forces, and have distorted the terms of the 1980 plebiscite, attributing antidemocratic objectives to the members of the [word indistinct].

Persistence in these divisionist practices which generate hatred, animosity and the lack of confidence in the institutions, undermines the political and social peace in which the Uruguayans have lived since 1973 to this date, and which has been achieved through the civilian-military process.

Consequently, the president of the republic, acting jointly with the Security Council which is made up of all ministers, has decided: 1. To seek prior approval from the attorney general in order to file charges against the culprits in competent courts, and seek punishment commensurate to their crime. 2. To reiterate the necessary political measures to safeguard the democratic institutionalization of the country. 3. To urge all citizens who engage in party activities to behave in accordance with the principles of truthfulness, responsibility and respect, seeking the accomplishment of the objectives established within a morally sound political atmosphere of harmony and of reciprocal understanding.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH KENYA -- Montevideo, 20 Jul (TELAM) -- The Uruguayan Foreign Ministry has reported that effective today Uruguay and Kenya established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 82 PY]

STATE COUNSELOR RESIGNS -- State Counselor Fernando Assuncao tendered his resignation today. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jul 82 PY]

MONTHLY MAGAZINE CLOSED -- The monthly magazine LA PLAZA, published in Las Piedras, has been definitively closed for defending subversion and for strongly sympathizing with the current Nicaraguan regime. This is stipulated in a resolution released at Government House today. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jul 82 PY]

AFP ROUNDS UP PROPOSED UNESCO RESOLUTIONS

PA041339 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 4 Aug 82

[By Rene Flipo]

[Excerpts] Mexico, Aug 4, (AFP) -- Delegates attending the 119-nation world cultural conference here were voting today on 190 resolutions ranging from an appeal to former colonial powers to return seized ancient historical treasures to a bid to isolate South Africa "from all culture-linked activities."

Many delegates here were today complaining that there were so many resolutions that they would not have time to read them all fully by the time the conference, which opened on July 26, closes on Friday.

Eighteen countries, including eight African, have proposed a resolution "to isolate South Africa from all culture-linked activities."

The resolution denounced "the military alliance between the South African apartheid regime and the Zionist regime of Israel, manifested by the joint construction of light and heavy weapons and warplanes, as well as developing nuclear technology" and criticised "the military attacks by the Pretoria regime against southern African independent and sovereign states."

It called for UNESCO member states -- South Africa is not a member -- to aid the "cultural and educational projects of independence movements" and give greater help to "front line states fighting South African racism."

One resolution signed by Cuba, Madagascar and Nicaragua, among others, urged holding a "world decade to develop culture" in which a major effort would be made to wipe out illiteracy.

But main interest will be reserved for resolutions urging that former colonial powers restitute ancient historical treasures -- the British Museum is being asked to return the Parthenon friezes -- the Elgin Marbles -- taken from Athens in 1803.

VARIED REACTIONS TO PRICE INCREASES REPORTED

PA040340 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Today, as the new price authorized by the Secretariat of Commerce for several goods and services became effective, the reactions of different sectors were made known.

[Word indistinct] said that the price increases were aimed at reordering the food market, in order to make it compatible with real costs and the real value of inputs and sales prices.

The Secretariat of Communications and Transport denied having received requests to increase fares in public federal transportation and said that telegraph rates could go up as a result of the increase in the price of electricity.

The National Action Party said that the recent price increases will reduce the purchasing power of the people, and it forecast a worsening of inflation.

The United Socialist Party of Mexico condemned the price increases and underscored the need to establish a mobile wage scale in order to achieve an equilibrium with respect to constant increases in the price of goods.

The Revolutionary Workers Party, meanwhile, affirmed that the economic situation is worsening day by day.

PAREDES DENIES ORDERING CLOSING OF NEWSPAPERS

PA042125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, today informed the Supreme Court that he only "recommended" and "did not order" President Ricardo de la Espriella to close temporarily Panama's seven daily newspapers. Supreme Court Justice Ramon Palacios said General Paredes thus answered a request from the court following a writ filed against Paredes by Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra, director of the daily LA PRENSA.

Palacios yesterday communicated to General Paredes that the Supreme Court had admitted the writ filed by De la Lastra asking for a "provisional" suspension of the order to close LA PRENSA. Winston Robles, LA PRENSA's associate director, said that since "Commander Paredes refused to admit his responsibilities," a writ of constitutional guarantees will be filed against President de la Espriella.

The opposition newspaper YA, the progovernment LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA and the STAR AND HERALD (published in English) reopened today following meetings between their executives and officials of the executive branch and National Guard.

The opposition LA PRENSA and the progovernment LA REPUBLICA, CRITICA AND MATUTINO have not yet resumed publication.

Papers To Reopen 5 Aug

PA042141 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] During a news conference a few minutes ago at the Nationality Room of the Government and Justice Ministry, Government Minister Justo Fidel Palacios announced that circulation of newspapers throughout the country will return to normal as of this moment. Here is Minister Palacios:

[Begin recording] We wish to announce that, following instructions from President Ricardo de la Espriella, the Government and Justice Ministry has issued instructions as of this moment to permit the reopening and circulation of all national daily newspapers, without prior censorship, with the confidence that this freedom of expression, which we must guarantee and safeguard, will be exercised in the best possible manner by the honest and professional newsmen of our country.

Starting today, all national newspapers can circulate freely in our country, always within the constitutional and legal framework established in our country for the exercise of freedom of expression. [end recording]

NEW MINISTER RESIGNS; CITES RELATIONSHIP RULE

PA040433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0311 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Panama City, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The new Cabinet of Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, which was announced to the public this afternoon, tonight reported its first resignation. Agricultural Development Minister Rodrigo Spiegel resigned because he is cousin to Education Minister Susana Richa de Torrijos.

Panama's Constitution prohibits the appointment of blood relatives to top government posts.

Spiegel was replaced by Omar Perez, official sources told ACAN-EFE.

Education Minister Susana Richa de Torrijos served in her post during the administration of President Royo, who resigned for health reasons on 30 July and was replaced by De la Espriella.

MAKEUP, OUTLOOK OF NEW CABINET EXAMINED

PA041620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1249 GMT 4 Aug 82

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The entry into the new government of a group of people with clear liberal affiliations -- some of them independent and almost all of them described as "technocrats" -- is the most important characteristic of the Cabinet announced yesterday afternoon. Although President Ricardo de la Espriella had announced earlier that it would be a pluralist government rather than a coalition, the new ministers' political origins are limited to the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) and to a Liberal Party faction led by Aquilino Boyd, Panamanian ambassador to Washington and a former foreign minister.

Another prominent characteristic of De la Espirella's Cabinet is the presence of individuals with doctorates and lower degrees in economics, thus demonstrating recognition of the country's critical economic situation. Panama has had to reduce its budget by $157 million, a 12-percent cut. However, the team of economic ministers follows a similar line to the change made a few months ago, for Orville Goodin has not been removed; he will continue to head the Finance and Treasury Ministry. This means the owners of the $40 billion currently in the 127 banks in Panama have no cause for concern, because the guildeines of Panama's economic policy of the last few months will remain unchanged.

To ensure the continuation of this economic process, the president has also retained Rafael Arosemena, manager of the National Bank. Arosemena has been a member of the select group of De la Espirella's collaborators for several years. Luis Alberto Arias, former planning minister, was appointed to the controversial post of director of the Social Security Fund, which is a cabinet post, though the incumbent does not hold the title of minister. Arias was De la Espriella's second in command when De la Espirella was manager of the National Bank.

Labor Minister Jose Montenegro and Education Minister Susana Richa de Torrijos were also confirmed in their posts. Mrs Torrijos had already been confirmed on Saturday after reaching an agreement with the teachers, who had been on strike since June. On this subject, it should be noted that De la Espirella told the teachers' leaders who signed the agreement ending the strike that Mrs Torrijos defended the teachers during the negotiations but that other people in the previous administration had refused to accept her defense of them.

A colorful note has been added with the appointment of Raul Rodriguez. Rodriguez, who was appointed housing minister, was recently expelled from the communist Peoples Party.

All sources agree that certain traditional Panamanian politicians, who do not belong to any radical opposition parties, were reportedly consulted on the formation of the new Cabinet, although the authorities did not make contact with the opposition. In addition, some of the young professionals and experts who were consulted rejected posts offered to them. Sources close to the new president insist that the ministers will jointly implement a policy of "greater decency." This expression has been repeatedly used by De la Espirella himself of late.

In conclusion, and confirming predictions of the last few days, the ministers who had been marked as having "leftist leanings" have left the government. They were the nucleus that was close to former President Aristides Royo. As for charges that the change represents "a move to the right," this is not being contradicted by sources close to the government; indeed it appears that they find this expression flattering rather than insulting.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO REVEALS LEFTIST COUP PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER

PA050407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 4 Aug (AFP) -- An alleged coup d'etat in Costa Rica was reportedly being planned by leftwing forces for the coming month of September, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has disclosed here. Volio voiced the charge before a group of deputies with whom he met privately Tuesday night, some of whom today told newsmen of their talk.

According to the report attributed to Foreign, Minister Volio, government intelligence services have considerable evidence of the conspiracy, which apparently implicates several countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The report adds that the conspirators have 4,000 men and the plan sought to create a state of insurrection next month.

A leftwing deputy whose party was mentioned by Volio among the groups supporting the coup today asked Congress to form a commission to investigate the foreign minister's "serious charge."

Deputy Comments on Plot

PA050345 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] A plot to overthrow President Luis Alberto Monge's government has been revealed. This subversive action could involve leftist party members who would receive cooperation from Cuba and Nicaragua. The National Security Agency of the Judicial Investigation Organization reportedly confirmed that several actions have occurred and will occur that would confirm the actions leading to the attempted overthrow of the president. These actions reportedly included kidnappings of government officials, including the president.

The following are remarks by Deputy (Oscar Valverde) on the statement made by the foreign minister on the alleged plot:

[Begin recording] It really is a shame that perhaps because of the budget we have not carried out what for many years has been proposed -- to place big markers along the border. The border zone seems to belong to no one, and maybe without ill intentions, or sometimes with ill intentions, Sandinist patrols enter Costa Rican territory, and we have had cases where these men, with their powerful weapons, have made fun of our Rural Guards because they don't have weapons, they are poor and they have no uniforms or equipment. According to the security agents, there are foreign influences in these actions.

I deplore these actions, and I ask the people of Costa Rica to be calm, peaceful, to have faith in God and in our democratic destiny. And I ask the same of foreign governments; that no Caribbean revolutionary government meddle with us. And I ask the superpowers not to meddle in our territory. To those in exile here in Costa Rica from Central American and other countries, I say please respect the right to asylum and don't do anything wrong; don't do us wrong for the asylum we give the people in exile and the refugees.

[Question] These foreign forces: Could they be involved or helped by national political or nonpolitical groups or organizations?

[Answer] Well, yes, according to the charges. That is why I would have liked Deputy (Argon) present when these statements were made, because undoubtedly some people involved with the Peoples Revolutionary Movement as well as some of the old leaders of the Popular Vanguard Party are accused of preparing (?it).

[Question] Have preventive measures been taken, such as training the national reserves [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes. The old reserve [words indistinct] is functioning. They are training under three people that I understand are of good moral character: (Juan Arrea), (Monrroso Quiroz) and (Santiago Calderon). [end recording]

COMMUNISTS TERMED SANDINISTS' 'FIFTH COLUMN'

PA041727 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1307 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The presidency issued a declaration yesterday accusing top Costa Rican communist leader Manuel Mora Valverde of serving as Nicaragua's defender. The document accuses the Costa Rican Communist Party of acting as the Sandinists' fifth column. The presidential statement says the communist leader has no faith in Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge; instead, the document adds, he is inclined to favor the Managua leaders and labels Monge's statements "suspicious" or "unreliable."

Mora Valverde had spoken on television a few hours before, demanding that President Monge prove his accusations against the Nicaraguan Government and its diplomats. He also stressed that Monge's statements reflect the interests of some government officials in Washington and Honduras, in opposition to the Sandinists.

The presidency's declaration accuses the communist leader of taking advantage of freedom of expression in Costa Rica to insult the president. As for other statements against the president made by Mora, the document states that "the Sandinists' fifth column is working at full speed against Costa Rica, right in the heart of Costa Rican territory."

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA QUERIED ON EXERCISE OF POWER, SUBVERSION

PA042018 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE in English 2-15 Aug 82 pp 1, 2, 8

[Interview with President Alvaro Magana; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Foreign observers have complained that they can find no central authority in this country. While it is understood that as in all democracies there is a division of power, isn't there always somebody who has the last word?

[Answer] You have almost answered your own question by mentioning the division of power. Just yesterday I had a lengthy interview with former Senator Clark who asked me who was in power here. I countered by asking who held the reins of power in the United States: the Congress or President Reagan or who? We are accustomed to thinking in terms of authoritarianism and of the decisionmaking power of a single person. But this is not how democracy works.

The legislative branch has its field of action: I have my field of action: I am an administrator who obeys the laws of the country and who intervenes in the legislative process because I have the power of proposing laws and the power of veto. This is the democratic process.

Perhaps you had in mind asking me about a government of national unity in which unfortunately not many people believe, but the truth is that there are no problems of conflict of power here, because I have the executive branch integrated by the decision of members of the three majority parties and there is even a member of a minority party in my cabinet...

[Question] Certain military sources have expressed their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the military campaign is being carried out, saying it is not sufficiently vigorous to defeat the subversives, nor does it give sufficient guarantees to the citizens.

[Answer] I will answer as commander general of the armed forces, which puts all the facts at my disposition. I think that the armed forces are making the best possible effort. It is difficult to understand that this is not a conventional war and that the proportion of regular troop to defeat the subversion should be six to one, which calls for a large number of troops. The subversion has mobility and surprise on her side. However, I feel that the best efforts are being made and with a good degree of success, as well.

[Question] Since peace is fundamental to the national recuperation, what is your vision of how this can be achieved?

[Answer] From the outset my idea was to set up a peace commission with representatives from all sectors -- political, religious, military and civilian. Basic to the process was a decree of amnesty. Unfortunately when the undertaking was well advanced and the commission almost formed, violence escalated in Morazan and this made the move inopertune. However, I am now ready to take up this plan again, immediately after the August festivities.

However, in the interim it occured to me that the peace commission could be established on a firmer basis and I have been working on a political fact that would include all five parties and they are now studying my proposal. Two parties, one a minority party, have expressed that they are almost in complete agreement.

The interesting thing here is that the peace commission will not be set up only by the president of the republic but by all the political parties. There is no intention of setting up the commission to negotiate with the left, but a commission to seek peace. There is no need to negotiate with the left nor to exterminate them militarily either as the only alternative. If we offer a program of amnesty that is acceptable and it works the subversion will lose its power and it will dissolve of itself.

[Question] What inducement is offered to the left?

[Answer] The person who gives up needs very special motivation. He is a person who wants to stop fighting and all that is necessary is that he be assured that he will run no danger. I can tell you that large numbers of subversives have been surrendering in Chalatenango in the past few weeks, some of them with their weapons. For this reason I think that this is an opportune moment to offer a new plan of amnesty. You will have noticed that all my recent speeches have included a call to the subversives to give up their battle. I am hopeful that after this last effort in Morazan they will be willing to stop fighting and get back to work, which is the attitude we should all assume.

[Question] What about the efforts of the FDR-FMLN to internationalize the confict, carrying it to Honduras?

[Answer] Those who want to continue fighting can do so, perhaps carrying the battle else where, but I have always held that violence will not stop all at once, because there will always be the hard core obsessed who will continue, but the majority of Salvadorans involved in the subversive struggle, I feel, will accept the opportunity of putting down their arms.

Although you say that Usulutan, San Vicente and San Miguel are still very critical, my feeling is that the situation there has improved after Morazan. We have practically total control of one of the chief departments and while the subversives have mobilized in certain areas of Usulutan, that is the process, they are on the move and we must mount new operations against them.

[Question] Do you feel that after the certification by President Reagan the economy is ready to take a turn upward?

[Answer] Yes, I do. We met with difficulties in reactivating the economy vigorously, because the IMF postponed studying our applications for assistance until after the elections and it was not until July that they finally passed on the $85 million loan we requested. The availability of foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials and the consequent reactivation of industry, I believe, will be felt before the end of the year.

UNGO SAYS U.S. OPPOSES POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA041815 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 2 Aug (AFP) -- Social Democrat Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, has said here that the U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers on the border with Nicaragua could spread the flames of war in Central America. Ungo showed great concern over the situation, which he termed "serious," while noting that the Honduran Army has already intervened openly in El Salvador.

Ungo arrived in Caracas on 29 July to attend the ceremony in which Jaime Lusinchi was proclaimed the Democratic Action presidential candidate for the December 1983 elections. Coincidentally, Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte, the former Salvadoran president, has also arrived in Caracas. He was invited by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, a Christian Democrat as well, who was a staunch supporter of Duarte's administration in that war-torn country.

There has been media speculation about a possible meeting between Ungo and Duarte, who met previously in the FRG. However, sources close to Ungo told AFP that the meeting did not take place. They did report, however, that Ungo met with President Luis Herrera Campins and their discussion dealt primarily with the tense situation in Central America.

In regard to El Salvador, Ungo told EL DIARIO DE CARACAS that the recent elections "cannot be considered legitimate as long as there is no new democratic government in which all sectors have an opportunity to participate." He added that "we are in favor of democracy; we believe elections are the best way for the people to express themselves, but on this occasion the conditions were not right for elections because of the repression and murders going on at the time." Ungo continued by saying that "since the elections, the situation has remained the same; in addition to the victims from the progressive and popular sectors, the rightists are now murdering Christian Democrats."

The FDR leader said that, given the current circumstances, the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party can support neither the government nor the opposition, adding that it could reach an understanding with other opposition groups in El Salvador if "they were to assume a stance independent of that supported by the Reagan administration." He said the U.S. Government "is opposed to this potential agreement and to any plan for a political solution," favoring a military government in El Salvador instead, and added that "the Christian Democrats have cooperated with the United States so far." He also said that there are "areas of democratic potential" in the Salvadoran Army, but that this potential has been minimized with the departure of Colonels Adolfo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez from the service.

Referring to the Latin American situation following the Malvinas conflict, he said that as a result of that conflict the Venezuelan Government, along with others, has taken "positive" stands. In addition, he said, South American governments that were previously involved in the Central American conflict -- a clear reference to Argentina -- are no longer participating.

He said that in general terms Latin American countries are all interested in achieving peace and stability, not only in El Salvador but throughout Central America. He added that this is why the Venezuelan Government's recent steps toward detente with Cuba are positive [passage indistinct].

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT APPROVES EASING OF PRESS RESTRICTIONS

PA040450 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A formal proposal submitted recently to President Efrain Rios Montt by the Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism, the Guatemalan Press Circle and the Guatemalan Journalists Association has yielded positive results. Newsman Rafael Escobar, under secretary of public relations of the presidency, has reported in a note dated 26 July that General Rios Montt realizes that press freedom helps the government and therefore, despite the state of siege in effect in the country, has instructed the authorities to allow the press to exercise its rights except on matters related to subversion.

The note states that after the president read the memorandum he instructed the public relations office to thank the press organizations for their sincere concern over the exercise of freedom of the press, an inalienable right that is fully respected by General Rios Montt and his government.

Escobar added that President Rios Montt urged him to tell the presidents of the Chamber of Journalism, the Guatemalan Journalists Association and the Guatemalan Press Circle, Marco Tulio Trejo Paiz, (Ramon Zelada Castillo) and (Santiago Villanueva Juriel), respectively, that he would like their associations to cooperate with the government's efforts to achieve peace and stave off the dangers threatening press freedom and the Guatemalan people's happiness and full self-realization.

BRIEFS

AGRARIAN REFORM OFFICIAL -- Rafael Escobar Arguello, under secretary of the presidency public relations office, said yesterday that Capt Juan Jose Santizo, National Agrarian Transformation Institute director, was removed from his position on direct orders from President Efrain Rios Montt. The reason for his removal were not given, but it is believed that it was due to his involvement in a shooting incident that occurred over the weekend that left two people wounded. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 Jul 82 p 9 PA]

HONDURAS

BOMB BLAST AT AIR FLORIDA OFFICE INJURES THREE

PA050308 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0204 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] We interrupt the soccer game from San Pedro Sula to provide more information: According to special correspondent (Adalid Madariaga), a few minutes ago three people were taken to the Social Security Hospital emergency room. They were three watchmen who were injured by several explosions. The (Osorio) Building has been left in bad condition. The building is new, and we have been told it is owned by banker (Roy Smith), of (?Honduran (Savings). The building houses the offices of the U.S. airline Air Florida.

SOCIALIST LEADER SAYS COUNTRY PREPARING FOR WAR

PA040403 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City -- The Honduran Government and armed forces are getting ready for a frontal war with Nicaragua, Virgilio Carias, founder and leader of the Honduran Socialist Party, said here today.

Speaking at a news conference, Carias said that as a result of the economic and social crisis in his country, in a year or a year and a half at the latest the people's political and armed struggle will reach the level of that in El Salvador and Guatemala. This is because the parties of the left, among them the Communist Party, have finally discarded peaceful and lawful procedures.

Carias, former vice rector of the University of Honduras and former director of the Institute of Economic and Social Research, revealed that Honduras' military budget is more than $8-10 million, and that in the past 10 years the number of soldiers in the army has quadrupled. Carias said several airfields are under construction for military purposes as well as a naval base and roads for the transportation of troops in the Mosquitia region along the border with Nicaragua. A battalion formed in Comayagua has been sent to the border, Carias reported.

In Comayagua, located in central Honduras and the center of Central America, the most important military base in the country is under construction, from where Honduran troops can be moved in 3 or 4 hours to El Salvador and to the southern border with Nicaragua, Carias indicated.

Carias bases his prediction on the changes that have taken place in the past year in Honduras' domestic and international policy. He said the situation in the country is characterized by increasing repression against strikers and peasants.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY OPTIMISTIC ON PEACE PLAN

PA041750 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Nicaragua has decided to accept the peace plan proposed by Honduras. Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, after meeting yesterday with Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, said his government has accepted the peace plan proposed by Honduras. This means Nicaragua agrees to international supervision along the borders and control over the arms race in Central America, which in turn means an inventory of the thousands of foreign military advisers, expecially from Cuba and the Soviet Union, who are in Nicaragua. Correspondent (Marco Tulio Romero) has details:

[Begin recording] Nicaraguan Ambassador Suarez Rivas confirmed this after meeting with Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica. The Nicaraguan ambassador said:

[Suarez Rivas] My meeting with his excellency Foreign Affairs Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica has just concluded: I am more optimistic than is usually the case. I say this because this morning, on behalf of my government and the Nicaraguan people, I have announced our firm decision to consider each and every point included in the Honduran peace initiative as points on an agenda. Therefore, the statement I am now making can be considered an official government statement, based on my status as Nicaragua's ambassador accredited to Honduras.

[Question] Points on an agenda for a meeting betwen Foreign Minister d'Escoto and Foreign Affairs Secretary Paz Barnica?

[Answer] Without a doubt. But don't forget that the Honduran peace initiative has multilateral aspects, too.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, when will this meeting take place?

[Answer] We are going to speak with the honesty and clarity that is characteristic of us. My government will issue a note confirming the statement I made today during the audience granted by the foreign affairs secretary.

[Question] No date has yet been set?

[Answer] It is too early, but let's hope it will be as soon as possible.

[Question] Then Nicaragua will agree to a joint commission to watch over the border and to the supervision of, or at least visits to, Nicaraguan military sites?

[Answer] That point will definitely be included on the agenda.

[Question] We don't want to add fuel to the fire, Mr Ambassador, but what do you think about what the Costa Rican foreign minister said in Honduras? He said Nicaragua represents a threat to Honduras and Costa Rica.

[Answer] That is the Costa Rican foreign minister's opinion and I respect it.

[Question] Don't you want to give us your opinion of what he said yesterday?

[Answer] To do that I would have to speak in a private capacity. In my position as ambassador, when I make a public statement it is an official one.

[Question] How would you characterize...

[Answer] How can I accept it? Nicaragua represents no threat. The people of Nicaragua represent to threat to any Central American people. That's the way it is. I can only reiterate Nicaragua's willingness to participate in negotiations aimed at achieving resolutions that will contribute to peace throughout the Central American region.

[Question] How can this be defined? It has been reported that Costa Rica is making efforts to avoid conflicts in Central America because of the current situation in the region. On one hand it is being said that there is a Costa Rican initiative to avoid war in Central America, while on the other Nicaragua is attacked as a threat to Costa Rica.

[Answer] That is the point of view of the illustrious Government of Costa Rica. All I can say is that: In diplomatic relations, mutual recriminations do not promote peaceful coexistence. I believe true diplomatic relations must be based on mutual respect.

[Question] Your statement that you accept the Honduran peace initiative is a very significant one, Mr Ambassador. Should the arms race in the region be controlled, as Honduras proposes?

[Answer] Yes. That is obvious. Why? Because we cannot and must not agree to any arms race that takes resources that should be used for other objectives. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZES MONGE 1 AUG STATEMENT

PA042231 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Communique issued by Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction 3 August]

[Text] In view of a statement by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge on 1 August 1982, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction deems it necessary to offer the following clarification:

Our revolutionary government understands the profound economic crisis being experienced by Costa Rica. This crisis is evident in the devaluation of its currency and the spiraling inflation rate there, which have already reached 62.3 percent and 60 percent respectively. It is also evident in the unprecedented unemployment and underemployment, which affect more than 300,000 workers, a foreign debt that amounts to $4.1 billion and the dramatic bankruptcies of many firms.

In view of this difficult situation, which is affecting not only Costa Rica but all other Central American countries to a greater or lesser degree, our revolutionary government has taken specific steps to seek regional solutions to the economic crisis and has adopted political initiatives to ease tension and to consolidate peace through a dialogue and negotiations among the area's countries.

The policy Monge is promoting is doing nothing to assuage these difficult circumstances. Instead of taking these grave problems seriously, with dignity and with a Central American spirit, Monge is trying to make Nicaragua and the Sandinist revolution the scapegoat for all the evils affecting his country. This is the only way one can explain the infamous decision to link Nicaraguan diplomats in San Jose with terrorist acts, without proof or justification. One of these diplomats was incarcerated and tortured, in violation of the most basic rules of diplomacy.

Similarly, Monge has referred to alleged Nicaraguan violations of Costa Rican rights on the San Juan River. These rights were clearly defined and outlined in the Canas-Jerez treaty of 1858 and the Cleveland decision of 1888. Nicaragua has never doubted these rights and, based on our indisputable sovereignty over the San Juan River, we have respected and will continue to respect them.

Therefore these accusations are whimsical and contradictory because the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan delegates to the joint commission are reaching positive conclusions in their meetings, which have been reported to the public.

Consequently Nicaragua cannot find any justifiable reason for President Monge's baseless expressions of concern on these matters, unless he is looking for a pretext to try and distract the Costa Ricans' attention from their real problems, which include the high cost of living, spiraling inflation, economic recession, unemployment and other consequences of the economic crisis that have forced the Costa Rican people to stage street demonstrations.

Monge is disrespectful to the Costa Rican people when he says they are taking to the streets under the manipulation and direction of Nicaragua, as if the Costa Ricans didn't have any dignity or will of their own. Instead of easing tension and paving the way for the necessary climate to face Costa Rica's problems and those of the area, this unexplainable policy increases destabilization and plays into the hands of those U.S. officials who, instead of helping the Central American peoples solve their political and economic crisis, are promoting aggressive action that affects the human rights of our peoples.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction issues a serious call to the Costa Rican Government and its president to make reflection and calm prevail in compliance with the high responsibility that the Costa Rican people have given them. It urges them to make efforts to seek solutions for the region's serious problems through dialogue and negotiation, within a framework of Central American unity and solidarity, for the sake of peace, which is the goal of all our peoples.

HONDURAN-COSTA RICAN MINISTERS MEETING VIEWED

PA040348 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] God helps those who help themselves: This would summarize the results of the meeting Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez held with Honduran authorities. During a news conference yesterday in Tegucigalpa, Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez and his Honduran counterpart, Edgardo Paz Barnica, reiterated irresponsible provocations and false statements against our revolution. At the same time, they gave assurances that they will not allow their countries to be used for an armed invasion of Nicaragua.

The Hondurans will never attack Nicaraguans, Paz Barnica said, but he did not say anything about the constant attacks launched against our country from Honduran territory.

We are so eager to have peace that we are willing to submit to general disarmament, to international supervision, to a reduction in foreign advisers, to a permanent dialogue and to any other peace measure, Paz Barnica added, without mentioning the first step in this direction: the disarming of thousands of Somozist Guardsmen receiving logistical support and training from Honduran military officers in their plans to invade Nicaragua.

Both foreign ministers talked about pluralism in relations among the countries of the region, but they were in favor of the Central American Democratic Community, which excludes Panama, Belize and Nicaragua.

Volio Jimenez said his country does not want a war with Nicaragua, but he termed absurd the possibility of Nicaragua attacking Costa Rica. [as heard]

Finally, the two ministers again appeared as the first in the continent to raise the banners of the Ronald Reagan administration and suggested the strengthening the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, despite the way this organization acted during the extracontinental aggression carried out by Great Britain against Argentina during the South Atlantic crisis.

RED CROSS OFFICE MISFEASANCE DENOUNCED

PA040440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] There are reports indicating that donations the Red Cross has received are not reaching the right hands and that instead members of the Nicaraguan Journalists Association, most of them working for the newspaper LA PRENSA, have been recipients of some of these donations.

Reports from Red Cross workers indicate that many checks have been issued to Red Cross officials, including one for 100,000 cordobas. For instance, the same source added, there is an invoice for 19,000 cordobas paid to Miguel Schiebel Sevilla for the purchase of a fan, (?file cabinet), a desk and a motor boat. The Red Cross workers also reported that they found 30 checks hidden in an air conditioner in Julio Tablada's office.

Red Cross first-aid volunteers (Alvaro Ramirez) and (Gaston Puntara) disclosed that some donations given by friendly peoples organizations were distributed among members of the Nicaraguan Journalists Association who are opposed to the revolutionary process.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EDUCATOR -- Yuriy G. Nikiforov, secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR's Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions Workers Union, is visiting Nicaragua to participate in the celebration of the Sandinist revolution's anniversary and to establish closer ties with the leaders of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Jul 82 p 6 PA]

GREEK EMBASSY -- Managua, (ANN) -- Constantinea Vassilis, secretary of international relations for the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, announced the opening of a Greek Embassy in Nicaragua. Vassilis said the Greek Government is interested in strengthening its relations with the Sandinist revolution. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 82 p 16 PA]

REPORTS OF ANGOLAN STUDENT PROBLEMS DISMISSED

PA050059 Havana International Services in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Capitalist press agencies recently published information that had appeared in the WALL STREET JOURNAL stating that approximately 2,000 Angolan students in Cuba on scholarships were expelled for causing disorders at secondary education schools on the Isle of Youth. This is not the first time the bourgeois press has made up lies of this kind about African students studying in Cuba. These lies are intended to hide and distort the real nature of these schools.

The new campaign the United States and South Africa have launched tries to make relations between Cuba and Angola appear damaged. The Angolan ambassador in Havana, Mwaete Joao Baptista, denied this and said anyone interested in learning first-hand how the Angolan students are living can come to Cuba. The ambassador stressed that relations between the two countries are excellent and that the Angolan students who left Cuba did so only to enjoy a vacation with their parents.

The false information published by the WALL STREET JOURNAL is part of the hysterical campaign launched by Washington and Pretoria against Cuba and Angola. This hysterical campaign is due to the constant failure of imperialism's policy toward the African southern cone. It also has to do with the firm statements made by the Havana and Luanda governments on the presence of our country's internationalist combatants in Angolan territory. This position, which was reiterated in a document signed in February, states that our country's troops will gradually withdraw from Angola when the South African soldiers stationed in Namibia have withdrawn and the danger of aggression by Pretoria against Angola has disappeared.

What is the truth? Cuba has placed more than 50 secondary education schools at the disposal of Angola and other underdeveloped countries and liberation movements. During the last school year more than 9,500 Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, Congolese, Namibian, Sao Tomean, Guinea-Bissau, South African and Western Saharan youths studied at these schools. One of the main principles of these schools is sacred respect for the customs, ideologies and cultural roots of the youths. Teachers from the nations whose students attend these schools give classes in history, geography and language. The aim is the formation of a youth not divorced from his environment and surroundings; a youth prepared to reenter his home environment. Cuba's respect for the traditions, principles and cultural roots of the African youths who study in the Isle of Youth has been acknowledged by a great number of visitors, even the presidents of some African states.

In May a delegation composed of educational and cultural experts from the Nonaligned Movement who had met in Havana were able to verify this, and they told us of their favorable impressions. All of them stated their appreciation for the opportunity Cuba gives young people from other nations to become useful in their societies, to be happy, to find themselves and to study in another land. There are thousands of young Africans studying in Cuban universities. For this purpose they receive their books free and have free room and board and health services. They also receive a $70 monthly stipend. They live together with young Cubans without any kind of discrimination. Imperialist lies and humbug will always crash against this true situation.

GUATEMALAN REVOLUTIONARY GROUP HOLDS CONFERENCE

FL040145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Leaders of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity movement have held a press conference in Havana to denounce the massacres being perpetrated by General Rios Montt's regime against the Guatemalan people and to report on the growth of the revolutionary struggle in that Central American country.

The representatives of the movement noted that unlike what U.S. imperialism had wanted to demonstrate, the coupists who took power last March do not represent a substantial change in the dictatorship's repressive nature. They noted that this is shown by the 64 villages that were destroyed and the 8,000 people who were killed by the Guatemalan Army in the central high plateau area. Moreover, they noted that in view of the genocide perpetrated by a so-called Christian government, guerrillas have intensified their activities. They added that in the last quarter of the year they occupied about 200 settlements and inflicted about 1,500 casualties on the army.

The representatives of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity Movement added that the objective of the Guatemalan revolutionaries is to expand the national front against the dictatorship.

Further Details

FL050030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] On behalf of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity movement, (Andrea Ramirez), (Rosa Valencia) and (Lucrecia Mactar) have denounced the Guatemalan regime's repression of its people. (Ramirez) referred to the crisis within the ruling power and stressed that the political, economic and social structure is staggering because of the progress and development made by the popular revolutionary war.

She said the coup d'etat carried out by the ruling sectors, with the support of imperialism, yielded the crisis as expected precisely because of the division within the ruling forces. From March to July 14 villages have been leveled by the enemy, resulting in 8,000 victims, she asserted. The popular revolutionary and patriotic forces, she said, are fighting heroically against the pro-imperialist regime, while dissent against its representatives grows throughout the country. She added that the progress achieved in the popular revolutionary war can be seen by the fact that the government felt obliged to acknowledge that Guatemala is in a state of war.

(Ramirez) expressed the movement's solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people, the Palestinian combatants and the long-suffering Lebanese people, whose progressive forces are confronting Zionist aggression. (Rosa Valencia) and (Lucrecia Mactar) stressed the people's support, especially the peasant population, for the armed struggle against the oppressive regime.

U.S. MANEUVERS TO CURB NAMIBIA INDEPENDENCE SEEN

PA040335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is engaged in all types of maneuvers against the independence process of Namibia. That is why it has tried to turn the Cuban military presence in Angola into the basic obstacle to solution of the Namibian situation. In fact, the obstacles actually stem from Washington and Pretoria, dating far back, before the sending of Cuban forces to Angola at the request of the Luanda government.

On 26 July of this year, Cuban President Fidel Castro said Angola and Cuba have an agreement for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops within a period of time to be agreed on by the two countries once South African troops withdraw from Namibia, on the other side of the Orange River. His statement was followed by another from Angolan authorities affirming the joint position maintained by the two governments made public on 4 February of this year.

Why then the insistence by the United States and South Africa on linking the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola with the solution of the conflict created by the occupation of Namibia by Pretoria? The answer is simple and has much to do with the interests of the apartheid regime and U.S. strategic aspirations in Africa.

In 1975 Angolan soldiers, supported by Cuba and other socialist and African nations, stopped, practically at the gates of Luanda, a powerful South African military offensive started from Namibian territory and thus made Angola's sovereignty irreversible. First the consolidation of the independence of Angola and Mozambique and later the start of the sociopolitical process adopted by Zimbabwe became serious headaches for the South African racists. This resulted in support by Washington of Pretoria's military aggressions against Angola and of the idea of creating a puppet regime south of Angola headed by counterrevolutionary leader Jonas Zavimbi.

Directly connected with the explosive climate on the Angolan-Namibian border are the U.S. maneuvers to destabilize the Government of Mozambique, the terrorist activities in Zimbabwe directed from Pretoria and the political and economic pressures on Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana. At this moment a broad and coordinated military, economic and diplomatic offensive is underway against the progressive and independent states in the African southern cone. That is why the U.S. intent to provoke a simultaneous withdrawal of the South Africans from Namibia and the Cubans from Angola is a maneuver designed to destabilize the progressive regimes of that continent, taking into account that South Africa could then continue its role of hired gendarme in Africa.

Washington is trying to impress world opinion with the idea that Cuba and Angola are the actual obstacles to the independence of Namibia. It refrains from saying that the Pretoria troops are in Namibia against the will of the people and of the OAU and in violation of all UN agreements in that respect. Cuba, on the other hand, is committed to the nations supporting the independence postulates in Africa proclaimed by the OAU and upheld by the frontline countries.

GRENADA'S BISHOP STOPS OVER, MEETS WITH CASTRO

FL041134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday morning bade farewell to the prime minister of Grenada's revolutionary government, Maurice Bishop, who made a brief stop in our country en route home after visiting the Soviet Union.

During his short stay in our country, Bishop held talks with Fidel on international policy, and the two leaders examined the state of the fraternal relations between the two nations.

BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER VISITING COUNTRY

FL032350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Arthur Scargill, president of Great Britain's National Union of Mineworkers and member of the main council of the Trade Union Congress, has been received at the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] workers palace by Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the CTC. Scargill visited the CTC as part of his activities in Cuba.

During the course of the cordial meeting, they exchanged experiences on the work of the two organizations in their respective countries. The British trade union leader referred to the difficult economic situation the people of his country are experiencing as a result of the antilabor policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

PARTIES DIFFER ON INDEPENDENCE PROPOSALS

FL042205 Bridgetown CANA in English 2116 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Aug 4, CANA -- The St Kitts-Nevis opposition is demanding that the Kennedy Simmonds government here seek a mandate from the people before taking the British-associated state into independence next year as planned. The government, made up of the St Kitts-based People's Action Movement (PAM) and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), spelt out its plans for the constitutional future of the twin-island state in a white paper tabled in parliament on July 26.

But ex-Premier Lee Moore's St Kitts Labour Party, which lost the government in the last general election in February 1980, has rejected the 19-page document and listed its objections in the party's organ, "THE LABOUR SPOKESMAN".

"Simmonds has no mandate, he did not seek one, and he did not obtain one. His party did not capture a majority of seats. A majority of the electorate did not vote for his party. He is only head of the government because of the coalition with NRP. And the NRP did not want independence. It wanted secession," the party argues.

In the 1980 election, none of the three parties won a clear majority in the nine-seat parliament. The Labour Party captured four seats, the People's Action Movement, three; and the Nevis Reformation Party took the two Nevis seats. The result was that PAM and NRP decided to form a coalition administration to oust the Labour Party which had been in power for 28 unbroken years.

The government's independence plans came suddenly out of the blue last week with the unveiling of the white paper. Government says in the document that at the last election it was not averse to taking this self-governing British-associated state into nationhood, but had made it clear that two crucial issues facing the country had to be settled first.

One was the constitutional status of Anguilla after it's 1967 secession from what was then the state of St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and the other was the threatened secession of Nevis which for years had been complaining of neglect by the central administration in Basseterre. "The Anguilla constitutional problems (the island is now again a separate British colony) have now been resolved and the Nevis Reformation Party has agreed to a solution for Nevis, so that all prior conditions have been met before constitutional advance."

"Accordingly, the government, under the leadership of Dr Kennedy Simmonds, possesses a clear mandate from the electorate to proceed to independence," government declares in the white paper. In other words, there are no plans for a fresh election on the nationhood question.

The white paper deals largely with the constitution status of Nevis in the independent federation of St Christopher and Nevis, as the country is to be called. Government proposes to give the 36-square mile island a large measure of autonomy, while preserving a united twin-island state.

It is proposed that Nevis will have its own administration, a government, and a seven-member legislature with five elected representatives and two nominated. In addition, Nevis is to be allocated an extra seat in the central legislature in Basseterre, bringing its tally here to three. This is proposed after the next general election, constitutionally due in 1985.

The Labour Party feels the government is too generous to Nevis at the expense of St Kitts. The party has, therefore, called on the people of St Kitts, its power base, to reject "this deplorable white paper".

". . . the white paper is a blatant sell-out of the island of St Kitts," the Labour Party says in its organ, adding: "It offers nothing for the political development of St Kitts, but offers everything for the development of Nevis."

"Kittitians must reject this deplorable white paper. Kittitians must make it plain to Simmonds and his gang that they will sacrifice their fundamental rights on the altar of his feverish ambition to become prime minister -- even if it means selling them out for 30 pieces of silver."

But Premier Simmonds clearly rejects the opposition suggestion of discrimination on the part of his government. In laying the white paper before the House of Assembly, he said his government had taken into account "the legitimate aspirations" of the people on both islands.

To counter the governments white paper, the Labour Party this week released what it called a "green paper", outlining its own proposals for an independent St Kitts-Nevis. Entitled "In Place of Strife — The Constitutional Development of St Kitts and Nevis," the party says the document contains "well thought-out and practical proposals" for the future relationship between the two sister islands.

The opposition publication, released in both islands, states that, historically, there was distrust and hostility in the relationship between St Kitts and Nevis, and the advent of the current coalition has not eased existing tensions. "That coalition was a mere marriage of convenience between a small handful of politicians intent on feathering their financial nests," THE LABOUR SPOKESMAN alleges.

As an alternative to the government's proposals, the Labour Party feels that St Kitts and Nevis should move into independence as two separate political entities "each with its own legislature, its own government, and its own political system." The party adds: "The people of St Kitts should choose the type of constitution and political arrangement they want for St Kitts and the people of Nevis should choose the type of constitution and political arrangement they want for Nevis."

"St Kitts should not be able to dictate to Nevis and Nevis should not be able to dictate to St Kitts." "St Kitts should raise and spend its own money and Nevis should raise and spend its own money." The Labour Party further suggests that ties between the two islands should be embodied in a treaty of friendship such as those in existence between Canada and the United States and French St Martin and Dutch St Maarten. Features of the treaty should include freedom of movement between the two islands without the need for passports, visas and other travel documents, free trade, free access to property records, family records, etc.

A joint commission comprising representatives of the two islands should be set up to review St Kitts-Nevis relations on a permanent basis, the opposition party also suggests. These proposals, it adds, are an alternative to strife which it feels can erupt under the present set-up.

St Kitts is a 65-square mile island which earns foreign exchange mainly from sugar and tourism. Nevis, with an area of about 35 square miles, is located two miles off the southern tip of St Kitts. Nevisians depend mainly on livestock rearing and fishing, and agriculture for income -- and many of them commute daily by ferry between the two islands.

The people of the two islands have about eight weeks to study, discuss, and submit their views to government on the draft independence proposals, outlined in the white paper. Premier Simmonds has said that ministers and other senior government officials will be meeting with the people across the country to explain the document to them. The government will also release another document soon, this time looking at the financial implications of independence.

The Labour Party, however, maintains it can have nothing to do with the proposals. It says: ". . .they (the people) must reject [in] unmistakable terms that the people do not approve the proposals." "The British Government must get to know that the people do not accept the proposals. Above all they must know that the people of this country demand to have general elections before independence."

COLOMBIA

ARRESTS MADE IN BOMB ATTEMPT ON TURBAY

PA041351 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Neiva -- Three more persons, whose identities were not released, have been arrested in connection with the thwarted terrorist attack on President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Official sources reported that experts deactivated a bomb found in an executive briefcase that had been placed close to where the president was delivering a speech at the inauguration of the new justice palace in Neiva. A huge operation to find the criminals has already had positive results.

The total number of people arrested has not been revealed, but it was reported that a meeting among the armed forces command, the police and the administrative department of security is currently taking place at the military brigade command, for an evaluation of the preliminary results of the investigation.

Following the attack on the president yesterday, a second bomb exploded near the cathedral, surprisingly, no victims or damage resulted.

GUYANA

PPP CONGRESS COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR NATIONAL FRONT

FL041315 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1127 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Georgetown -- The 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] of Guyana has reiterated the need to integrate all the country's progressive force into a national patriotic front. The PPP communique said that in the current circumstances, it is of special importance for the party to take the intiative in making this proposal a reality.

The congress condemned the aggressive and irresponsible policy of the Reagan administration and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. It also supported the independence struggle of Latin American countries.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT SEARCHES FOR GUERRILLAS IN ANZOATEGUI

PA040453 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The governor of the State of Anzoategui, [name indistinct], met with the unified police command this afternoon in order to analyze the latest events here after several guerrilla incursions in the mountainous zones of Anzoategui.

There is a closed-door meeting underway at the governor's office between top police, army and National Guard officials. They are outlining the actions to be taken in the next few hours to capture the guerrillas who this morning attacked a National Guard patrol in the vicinity of Cerro Grande, a few kilometers from Barcelona, on the road to Bergantin and Santa Ines. During this new clash, which took place at 0845 today, technician [word indistinct] (Felipe Lugo) was shot in the left leg, and National Guard [word indistinct] (Delgado) was hurt in the face by glass from the station wagon's windshield, which was destroyed by bullets. Both units belong to Detachment No 77 of the National Guard, stationed in Cariaquito, Monagas State. They were hospitalized at the Puerto La Cruz polyclinic

As "Notirumbos" reported there's a gigantic mobilization underway by units of the Directorate of Int ligence and Prevention Services (DISIP) and the Pedro Zaraza hunters battalion, who are searching the mountainous regions of Bergantin and Santa Ines for the guerrilla group that attacked those two towns on Sunday evening. The guerrillas had previously kidnapped and shot peasant (Dionisio Valdes), allegedly because he committed treason.